

# OPP

the East, and was well known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. It is attenuating and discutient, and gently purgative. *Hill.*

**OPPIDAN.** *n. f.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

**TO OPPUGNERATE.** *v. a.* [*oppugnere*, Lat.] To pledge; to pawn.

The duke of Guise Henry was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppugnerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanted at this time with France, for the restoring Rouffillon and Perpignan, *oppugnerated* to them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO OPPILATE.** *v. a.* [*opilla*, Lat. *opiller*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

**OPPILATION.** *n. f.* [*opilation*, Fr. from *opilate*.] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *opulations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

**OPPILATIVE.** *adj.* [*opilative*, Fr.] Obstructive.

**OPPLET.** *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

**OPPO'NENT.** *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,  
It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,  
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd. *Prior.*

**OPPO'NENT.** *n. f.* [*opponents*, Lat.]

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More.*

**OPPORTUNE.** *adj.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

Will lift us up in spite of fate,  
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view  
Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms  
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance  
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

Consider'd every creature, which of all  
Most *opportune* might serve his wiles; and found  
The serpent subtlest beast of all the field. *Milton.*

**OPPORTUNELY.** *adv.* [*opportune*, Fr.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate *opportune* to annoy England either for coast or trade. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportune* induced to say somewhat. *Watson's Architecture.*

This experiment does *opportune* supply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

**OPPORTUNITY.** *n. f.* [*opportunitas*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Lat.] Fit place; time; convenience; suitability of circumstances to any end.

A wife man will make more *opportunities* than he finds.  
Mens behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight  
but free for exercise. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

*Opportunity*, like a sudden gust,  
Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.  
Accur'd *opportunity*!  
That work'd our thoughts into desires, desires  
To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,  
Thou giv'st them birth, and bring'st them forth to action. *Denham.*

Tho' their advice be good, their counsel wise,  
Yet length still loses *opportunities*.  
Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire  
of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Asterh.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**TO OPPOSE.** *v. a.* [*opponere*, French; *oppono*, Latin.]

1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist.

There's no bottom, none  
In my voluptuousness: and my desire  
All continent impediments would o'erbear,  
That did *oppose* my will. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

- 2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Lacks.*

- 3. To place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,  
And that no lawful means can carry me

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Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*  
My patience to his fury. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

I thro' the seas purit'd their evil'd race,  
Engag'd the heav'n's, *oppos'd* the stormy main;  
But billows roar'd and tempests rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

4. To place in front.

Her grace sat down  
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely  
The beauty of her person to the people. *Shakespeare.*

**TO OPPOSE.** *v. n.*

1. To act adversely.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,  
*Oppos'd* against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

He practis'd to dispatch such of the nobility as were like  
to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to en-  
cumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

- 2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

**OPPOSELESS.** *adj.* [*from oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be *opposed*.  
I could bear it longer, and not fall  
To quarrel with your great *opposeless* will. *Shakespeare.*

**OPPOSER.** *n. f.* [*from oppose*.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess fortune  
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms  
Misguide thy *opposers* swords: bold gentleman!  
Prosperity be thy page. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality;  
yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have sub-  
mitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion. *Glouce.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in  
their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods  
by which they should be ruined. *Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,  
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

**OPPOSITE.** *adj.* [*opposite*, Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.]

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To th' other five,  
Their planetary notions and aspects,  
In sextile, square, trine and *opposite*.  
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. x.
- 2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novel, by  
which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure,  
*opposite* to that which is designed in an epic poem. *Dryd.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lulls and passions,  
and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood. *Roger.*- 3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance  
and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*  
significations. *Lact.*

**OPPOSITE.** *n. f.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is con-  
tinually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their de-  
fects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much  
admireth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 7.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you  
could have found in Illyria. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance  
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,  
From out the bars to force his *opposite*,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

**OPPOSITELY.** *adv.* [*from opposite*.]

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely*  
with their points downward, but upward. *Grew's Med.*- 2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,  
And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,  
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *Mary's Virgil.*

**OPPOSITENESS.** *n. f.* [*from opposite*.] The state of being op-  
posite.

**OPPOSITION.** *n. f.* [*oppositio*, Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.]

1. Situation so as to front something opposed.
2. Hostile resistance.

He  
Cry'd oh! and mounted; found no *opposition*  
From what he look'd for should *opposite*. *Shakespeare.*

Virtue which breaks thro' all *oppositions*,  
And all temptation can remove, *Milton.*

Most fitness, and most is acceptable above,  
He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of  
his own life, as an image of himself when he took Achilles  
on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire  
and the *opposition* of his enemies. *Dryden's Dunciad.*- 3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, mea-  
sure

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sure the laws of God not by their intrinsic goodness, but  
by the reluctancy and *opposition* which they find in their own  
hearts. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.
5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.

The parts of every true *opposition* do alway both concern  
the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, with  
otherwise they are but in shew *opposite*, and not in truth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evi-  
dence, to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to enter-  
tain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty. *Lact.*

**TO OPRESS.** *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Lat.]

1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

Israel and Judah were *oppressed* together, and all that took  
them captives held them fast, they refused to let them go. *Jer. l. 33.*

Alas! a mortal moist *oppress* of those  
Whom fate has load'd with a weight of woes. *Pope.*- 2. To overpower; to subdue.

We're not ourselves,  
When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind  
To suffer with the body. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

In blazing height of noon,  
The sun *oppress'd*, is plung'd in thickest gloom. *Thomf.*

**OPPRESSION.** *n. f.* [*oppression*, Fr. from *oppress*.]

1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy checks;  
Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,  
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakespeare.*

Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*  
Exceeds what we expected. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*- 3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we  
see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as  
the common lot of human nature. *Addis. Spectator.*- 4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drouiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs  
of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

**OPPRESSIVE.** *adj.* [*from oppress*.]

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exacting or severe.
2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,  
And help me to support that feeble frame,  
That nodding totters with *oppressive* wea,  
And sinks beneath its load. *Rosset's Jane Shore.*

**OPPRESSOR.** *n. f.* [*oppressor*, Fr. from *oppress*.] One who  
harasseth others with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from *oppressors* did the poor defend,  
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppressor's* rage,  
Had reach'd the stars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to  
punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

**OPPROBRIOUS.** *adj.* [*from opprobrium*, Lat.] Reproach-  
ful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his  
name fake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious*  
malediction. *Hooker, b. v. f. 48.*

I will not here defile  
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build  
His temple right against the temple of God,  
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate them-  
selves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they  
are attacked. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 137.

**OPPROBRIOUSLY.** *ad.* [*from opprobrious*.] Reproachfully;  
scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York  
Was not incited by his subtle mother,  
To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

**OPPROBRIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from opprobrious*.] Reproachfulness;  
scurrility.

**TO OPPUGN.** *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppose; to attack;  
to resist.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a  
great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to  
*oppugn* them. *Hooker's Pref.*

I they said the manner of their impeachment they could  
not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clar.*

If nothing can *oppugn* his love,  
And virtue invidious ways can prove,  
What cannot he confide to do  
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hud. p. i.*

The ingredients reclude *opulations*, mundify the blood,  
and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

**OPPU'GNANCY.** *n. f.* [*from oppugn*.] Opposition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,  
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets  
In meer *oppugnancy*. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cress.*

# OR

**OPPU'GNER.** *n. f.* [*from oppugn*.] One who opposes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of  
being the great patrons of man's free will, not cauteleously  
esteemed the great *opponents* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

**OPSI'MATHY.** *n. f.* [*ὀψιμαθία*.] Late education; late cru-  
dition.

**OPSONA'TION.** *n. f.* [*opsonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying  
provisions. *Dich.*

**OPTABLE.** *adj.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be wished.

**OPTATIVE.** *adj.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. [In  
grammar.]

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to sig-  
nify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

**OPTICAL.** *n. f.* [*ὀπτικός*.] Relating to the science of optics.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writ-  
ters deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each  
other. *Boyle.*

**OPTICIAN.** *n. f.* [*from optick*.] One skilled in opticks.

**OPTICK.** *adj.* [*ὀπτικός*; *optique*, Fr.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from  
the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres  
of the *optic* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and dis-  
cord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations  
of the air? *Newt. Opt.*- 2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars,  
we have an *optic* rule, that the higher they are the less should  
be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth  
naturally contract all objects, according to the distance. *Watson's Architecture.*

**OPTICK.** *n. f.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes which  
were before light, and in whose *opticks* there is no opacity. *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes we find  
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,  
Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name,  
And quickly cold indiff'rence will ensue,  
When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*

Why has not man a microscopick eye?  
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.  
Say what the use, were finer *opticks* giv'n,  
T'inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n. *Pope.*

**OPTICK.** *n. f.* [*ὀπτική*.] The science of the nature and laws  
of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the  
whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something  
more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of  
*opticks*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. vi.

Those who desire satisfaction in the appearance, must go  
to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton. *Chyenne's Phil. Prin.*

**OPTIMACY.** *n. f.* [*optimates*, Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordina-  
tion of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy,  
*optimacy*, and democracy. *Howel.*

**OPTIMITY.** *n. f.* [*from optimus*.] The state of being best.

**OPTION.** *n. f.* [*optio*, Lat.] Choice; election.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people,  
else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by  
the leave of the king and not by his command. *Bacon.*

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left  
to our *option*. *Smallridge's Sermon.*

**OPULENCE.** *n. f.* [*opulence*, Fr. *opulentia*, Latin.] Wealth;  
*Opulency.* riches; affluence.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow  
youth and *opulency*. *Shakespeare, Tim. of Athens.*

After eight years spent in outward *opulency* and inward mur-  
mur, that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and  
great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great *opulence*, but au-  
thority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,  
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;  
His side board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,  
And his proud fancy held a vast estate. *Swift.*

**OPULENT.** *adj.* [*opulent*, Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] Rich; wealthy;  
affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent*  
king by an offensive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the  
rich and *opulent*. Does our wise man think that the grandee  
whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of  
his courtship. *South's Sermons.*

**OPULENTLY.** *adv.* [*from opulent*.] Richly; with splendor.

**OR.** *conjunct.* [οὐδεν, Saxon.]

1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes  
opposition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world,  
whether it was to perish or no; whether to be de-  
stroyed